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PSYCHOLOGICAL PERIODICALS

Zeits. f. Psychologie. Bd. lxxxviii., Heft 1 u. 2. E. R. JAENSCH. 'Grundfragen der Akustik und Tonpsychologie.' H. Lachmund. 'ii. Vokal und Ton.' [Experiments with an improved form of Jaensch's apparatus show that pitch is most certainly eliminated and vocality induced if the 'disturbing factor' is not wholly irregular but has a certain periodicity; the best vowels appear with periodic variation both of wavelength and of amplitude. The quality of the vowel depends on the average rate of vibration; 450 is characteristic of O, about 930 of A. Periodicity in the complex wave-form may set up a voice-tone (*Stimnton*), which ousts the (higher) average-frequency tone and carries the vocal quality. —The success of Helmholtz' synthetic procedure depends mainly upon the intensive ratio of the component tones. Its results are in accord with Jaensch's theory, since it provides for a 'disturbing factor' (the higher tone) and for a voice-tone.] H. Lachmund. 'iii. Ueber die Abhängigkeit der scheinbaren Schallstärke von der subjektiven Lokalisation der Schallquelle, ein Analogon zu den sog. zentralen Faktoren des Farbensehens.' [A source of sound is placed to right or left of the median plane, and the sound is so led to the two ears that the intensity of the uniaural impressions is the same. With binaural hearing, the source is localised to right or left, as the case may be, and the sound is far louder in the 'nearer' ear. The phenomenon is analogous to the 'memory color.'] E. R. JAENSCH. 'Ueber die Vorstellungswelt der Jugendlichen und den Aufbau des intellektuellen Lebens.' P. Krellenberg. 'v. Ueber die Herausdifferenzierung der Wahrnehmungs- und Vorstellungswelt aus der originären eidetischen Einheit.' [If the image of sense-memory (*Anschauungsbild*) is the matrix out of which all perceptive and ideational experience has developed, it should be possible to discover examples of the undifferentiated *Einheitstypus*. Such individuals may, in fact, be found; they show no difference, under various experimental conditions, of after-image, image of sense-memory, memory-image; for them the eidetic state is the natural, ordinary psychophysical condition. They are very often of tetanoid constitution, and by medical treatment may be brought to imaginal dissociation. The memory-images most resistant to change from the original type are those of interesting (important, meaningful) objects and of form (as means of orientation).] J. PLASSMANN. 'Die Milchstrasse als Gegenstand der Sinneswahrnehmung.' [Aside from its astronomical and psychophysical (star-magnitudes) interest, the Milky Way offers problems to psychology both by its actual appearance and by reason of the divergence of its pictorial representations.] G. RÉVÉSZ. 'Tierpsychologische Untersuchungen: Versuche an Hühnern.' [Notes on color-contrast; on apprehension of quantities and tendencies to choice (extremes of a series are taken); on precision of pecking movements; and on formal effect of practice.] Literaturbericht.

Arch. f. d. ges. Psychologie. Bd. xli., Heft 3 u. 4. M. MOERS. 'Untersuchung über das unmittelbare Behalten bei verschiedenen Darbietungsarten und über das dabei auftretende totale und diskrete Verhalten der Aufmerksamkeit.' [Experiments with letters and meaningless syllables. (1) With visual presentation, an exposition of the stimuli at rest and spatially juxtaposed is preferable to their exposition in movement and at the same place; the former mode simplifies eye-movement (secures clearer visual images) and facilitates localization.

Auditory presentation is on the average almost as favorable as the better mode of visual. In particular, it is more advantageous for the auditory type than for the visual-auditory type; and it gives better results than visual presentation with the purely visual type, since it makes less demands upon energy. (2) The experiments confirm Meumann's distinction of total and discrete attention; the two forms admit of precise differentiation. In discrete attention, the characteristic features of immediate (as opposed to permanent) retention are strongly repressed.] R. RUDLOWSKI. 'Kasuistischer Beitrag zur Psychologie der Aussage.' [Actual incidents are more instructive than picture-experiments. The emotional factor increases the percentage of wrong statements made under oath, and is more disturbing to women than to men.] T. LEHMANN. 'Zur Psychologie des Vergleichs kurzer Zeiten.' [Experiments with short empty intervals (made by means of an ingeniously simple apparatus) confirm Katz' finding of unimembral judgments; the interval of comparison may be the sole basis of judgment, without increase of the *DL*, without any sort of conscious representation of the standard interval, and without recourse to secondary aids to comparison. This result is a matter of sensory *Einstellung*, which may be surprisingly persistent.] E. CZUBER. 'Zur Theorie der linearen Korrelation.' W. WIRTH. 'Bemerkungen zu der vorangehenden Abhandlung von Herrn Prof. E. Czuber über die Theorie der linearen Korrelation.' W. WIRTH. 'Nachwort.' [Discussion of certain points in Wirth's "Spezielle psychologische Massmethoden" (Abderhalden's *Handbuch der biologischen Arbeitsmethoden*, 1920).] M. TITTEL. 'Ueber Angleichung und Kontrast im Tongebiet.' [Determination of the *DL* of successive fork-tones, when the standard (*N*) is preceded by an inducing (*I*) stimulus. Assimilation occurs when the interval *I-N* is less, contrast when it is greater than an octave. (The one exception to this rule is the appearance of assimilation in place of contrast with musical *O*s and pure consonant intervals.) The assimilative effect is greater than that of contrast; it is greatest with neighboring *N* and *V* (second, minor third), least with the intervals of fourth and fifth. The effect of contrast in its sphere (large, mistuned intervals) is approximately the same for all intervals. The absolute magnitude of the induction-effect increases with rise of pitch-number. Induction is centrally conditioned.] A. FISCHER. 'Alexius Meinong.' A. BERLINER. 'Bestimmung der Zuverlässigkeit bei der Methode der relativen Stellung mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Werbeforschung.' [Formulas and illustrations.] A. BERLINER. 'Zusammenhang zwischen aesthetischem Wert und Wiedererkennen.' [Experiments on the rank-order of postcard pictures show that the aesthetically preferred members of a group are also the more easily recognized.]

Arch. f. d. ges. Psychologie. Bd. xlii., Heft 1. u. 2. E. BERNER. 'Allgemeine Untersuchung der zwischensubjektiven Beziehungen bei den neueren deutschen Skeptikern.' [The problem of intersubjective relations has received four typical solutions: the negative or solipsistic (Schubert-Soldern, Keibel, Ziehen); the positive by way of a real external world (Goering, Schubert-Soldern, Schmidt); the positive by way of objective assumption of an external world (Bergmann, Weishaupt, Cornelius); and the sceptical (Heim, Spir, Im. Fichte, Stirner, Nietzsche).] K. KORNILOFF. 'Dynamometrische Methode zur Untersuchung der Reaktionen, [Bulb-key, manometer and kymograph are introduced into the chronoscope circuit. In the muscular reaction, short time goes with increased energy and increase of the numbers (Isserlin's constants) expressing the form of movement; in the sensory reaction these relations are reversed. In general, the more complicated the activity of thought, the less intensive is the outward manifestation of the voluntary action.] O. KLEMM. 'Ueber die Korrelation verschiedenartiger Auffassungsleistungen bei Eignungsprüfungen.' [Tables, with brief discussion, of correlations between range

of attention, immediate retention, counting of irregular point-groups, and reading-off of colors and color-names.] J. LINDWORSKY. 'Beiträge zur Lehre von den Vorstellungen.' [(1) The spontaneous arousal of palpable ideas in the course of a thought-experience is due to a pause in (or retardation of) the thought. This fact may mean that thought is in general dependent upon such ideas *in statu nascendi*, but moves too quickly for their realisation. (2) The usual, perhaps the normal, mode of development of ideas is from general to particular.] W. MÖHRKE. 'Beitrag zur Untersuchung der Schmerzempfindung.' [(1) Experimentally produced pain has no effect on the performance of even difficult mental tasks. (2) Adaptation to pain appears under all forms of electrical stimulation: oscillating and constant direct current and faradisation. The pain-quality under the oscillating current is dull and boring; under the constant current, cutting. The oscillating current affects the pressure organs and induces anaesthesia; the constant current hardly affects the pressure organs but arouses warmth. Adaptation is a specific effect of electrical stimulation, and may be explained on Braun's theory.] F. NICOLAI. 'Experimentelle Untersuchungen über das Haften von Gesichtseindrücken und dessen zeitlichen Verlauf.' [Experiments on children and unintellectual adults show that, after a single exposure of a group of familiar visual objects, there is at first much forgetfulness but later (up to periods of four weeks) a marked return to memory. Repeated reproductions serve involuntarily to fix the ideas in memory; an immediate reproduction is of especial effect. As the number of objects increases, the span of memory also increases, tending to a maximum. If a large number of objects are presented in successive groups there is confusion, not as regards the number retained but as regards their localisation.] E. BECHER. 'Benno Erdmann.' Gesellschaft für experimentelle Psychologie: Ausschuss für angewandte Psychologie. W. WIRTH, W. ENGELMANN. 'Alfred Lehmann.'

Arch.f.d.ges. Psychologie. Bd.xlii., Heft 3 u.4. M. KIEFER. 'Experimentelle Untersuchung über die quantitativen und qualitativen Beziehungen der monauralen und binauralen Schalleindrücke, sowie deren Verwertung zur Deutung des Weber-Fechnerschen Gesetzes.' [Reports experiments with the gravity phonometer, monaural and binaural, undertaken to determine the locus of the logarithm in Fechner's formula for Weber's Law. Monaural and binaural impressions differ in quality and in localisation; intensity and quality depend on attention, which is always locally directed; localisation of the source of sound may be disturbing, as correcting judgments of intensity. The relative *DL* is smaller binaurally, with high intensity of stimulus; with low intensity, the monaural and binaural *DL* are about the same. The binaural *RL* is always lower than the monaural. The ratio of *R*-intensities, binaural and monaural, which gives subjectively equal sounds, is (weak) 1:2.46, (strong), 1:5.49. As regards Weber's Law, the results are ambiguous.] E. MALLY. 'Ueber die Bedeutung des Bravais-Pearsonschen Korrelationskoeffizienten.' [Derives the measure of correlation from the concept of the "elementary case of connected variations."—W. Wirth adds a critical note.] N. VON MAYENDORF. 'Der Sehhügelstiel des inneren Kniehöckers und seine physiologische Bedeutung.' [The fibres mediate reflex connection between excitations of the cochlearis and the cortical area for bodily sensitivity (start on hearing of sudden noise, shudder at squeak of blackboard chalk, etc.).] A. BERLINER. 'Reduktion der mittleren Verschiebung bei der Methode der relativen Stellung.' [In the arrangement by rank-order the various measures of distribution are reduced by division by *n* (or by a value which with infinitely large *n* approximates infinitely closely to *n*) to an expression which is independent of *n*, the number of elements.—W. Wirth adds a critical note.] R. H. GOLDSCHMIDT. 'Rückblick auf Nachbildtheorien bis zur Herausbildung der Fechner-Helmholtzschen Auffassung.' [Discusses in particular

the fatigue-theory of Scherffer and Chevreul, the oscillation-theory of Godart, Brewster and Plateau, and the work of Aubert. In general the after-image has been regarded and studied as of peripheral origin; there are, however, many features of it—mode of appearance (Katz), general structure (Jaensch), form as compared with original, sharpness of outline, details, etc.—which point to central conditions.] R. H. PEDERSEN. 'Alfred Lehmann.' [Appreciation, with portrait.] K. GNEISSE. 'Die Entstehung der Gestaltvorstellungen, unter besonderer Berücksichtigung neuerer Untersuchungen von kriegsbeschädigten Seelenblinden.' [Utilises the work of Gelb and Goldstein, Fuchs and Poppelreuter for a critical examination of three theories of form: those of Wertheimer, of Linke, and of Meinong and his pupils. Decides in favor of the Austrian school.] S. FISCHER. 'Ueber das Entstehen und Verstehen von Namen, mit einem Beitrage zur Lehre von den transkortikalen Aphasien, i.' [Reports experiments with meaningless linear figures and photographs of unknown persons, to which meaningless names of one, two and three syllables were (for the most part auditorily) attached. After discussing the experiences of impression (*Einprägung*), the author seeks to determine the conditions under which the sound assumes a nominal function. It is important that the object be logically determinate (manifest a 'structure') and be apprehended as important (useful, significant), and that the sound be apprehended as a form or complex.]

Psychological Review. Vol. xxviii., no. 2. S. I. FRANZ. 'Cerebral-mental Relations.' [While mental alterations accompany cerebral lesions, there may be subsequent return to a normal (or nearly normal) mental state without corresponding recovery of normal brain-condition; we do not observe a definite dependence of a special mental state on the integrity of certain special cerebral parts. A better physiological psychology is sorely needed.] L. L. BERNARD. 'The Misuse of Instinct in the Social Sciences.' [An instinct is a specific inherited action-pattern. Thus it is wrong to apply the term to habit-complexes, to think of instinct as involving a conscious element, to make purposiveness a characteristic of it, to seek to define it in terms of the function of the act. The real task of the educational and social psychologist is to discover the mechanisms whereby child and citizen build up their habits, directly and indirectly, on the basis of instincts, and whereby one habit or set of habits is transformed into another.] J. R. KANTOR. 'An Attempt toward a Naturalistic Description of Emotions, ii.' [Emotions are not of general and necessary utility to the organism; are not related to instincts; as no-response actions, cannot readily be classified; are seldom if ever found in animals and young children; do not admit the dichotomy of emotional act and expression. Their conditions are constitutional (equipment of response-patterns, speed of reaction, etc.) and stimulatory (familiarity with stimulus, setting of stimulus, etc.).] E. L. THORNDIKE. 'On the Organization of Intellect.' [Results of 15 tests of intelligence given to about 800 soldiers, of 7 tests of intellect and skill given to over 900, and of 9 tests of intellect given to 653 individuals, are adverse to Spearman's theory in any strict form. Further work of detail is suggested.]